CLOSE PURSUIT OF TRAITOR PACKSON

HE IS PROBABLY HEFIMED IN. ----

The Attorney-General, a Prisoner.

THE BATTLE OF COLE CAMP.

CAPTURE OF REBELS

THE EAST TENN ESSEE CONVENTION

REBEL NEWS FROM MANASSAS.

Beauregard has but 15,000 Men.

IMMEDIATE ACTION ALONE CAN SAVE HIM.

LATE DISPATCHES.

DEROM WESTERN VIEGINIA.

GRAFTON, June 28, 1861. Askherish took place at Bowers, 12 miles from Chest River Bridge, yesterday, between portions of the 15th and 16th Ohio seed her Virginia regiments, and a company of rebel cavelry. The former were sent to protect the polls, and the latter reistaking their number. attacked them and were routed with the loss of severs men, among them the Heutenant of the company. Several borses were reptured. The easy loss on our side is N. O. Smith, of the 15th Regiment, who was baried here to-day.

EROM MISSOURI.

St. Louis, Saturday, June 29, 1861. A whole block of buildings on Mississippi street, Donaldsonville, Lu., was burned on Friday last. Loss \$200 000; insured \$11,000.

The Memphie Appeal notices the departure from there of Brigadier-Gen. McClorn, Col. Prentiss of Kennucky, and Col. Jell. Thompson of Missonri, for White River, Ark., taking with them a large quantity of arms.

The same paper says that Leonidas Polk, Episcopal Bishop of Louisiana, bas been commissioned a Brigadier General in the Confederate army, and assigned to the command of Lower Mississippi.

The Columbia (Mo.) Statesman appounces, on the authority of Gen. Lemon, from Newton County, that there are 30,000 stand of arms, and from 6,000 to 7,000 troops, at Mayevillo, Ark.

W. B. Stark, Superintendent of Public Schools; J. W. Hough, Superintendent of the Board of Public Works; and Wm. E. Dunscomb, Clerk of the Supreme Court, took the oath of allegiance to the United States,

at Jefferson City, to-day.
Sr. Louis, June 30, 1861. Trustworthy information from Springfield says the 3d Regiment, Col. Siegel, and part of the 5th, Col. Solomon, reached there on Sunday last, and Col. Brown's regiment—the 4th Reserve Corps—and a battalion of the 5th would arrive the next day.

Col. Siegel's regiment started west to cut off Gov. Jackson, who was hist heard from at Stockton with 2,000 men, only partially armed.

The Kansas Regiment has guarded all the outlets Territory, which, with Col. Siegel s outposts west from Springfield, will entirely hem Jackson in, and doubtless result in the capture of his whole force.

J. B. Knott, Attorney-General of Missouri, is now a prisoner in the Arsenal.

The Democrat's correspondent says the Union Home Guards, at the battle at Cole Camp on the 19th June, lost twenty killed or wounded, and twenty-three taken prisoners. The prisoners were taken to Warraw, and liberated on taking an oath not to bear arms against the Southern Confederacy. The Union force was 500 men, and that of the Secessionists 100 mounted men and 200 The less of the Secessionists is reported to have been 32.

Judge Liery, 72 years old, a strong Union man, and a slaveholder, was tied to a tree by some of Jackson's men, and his body literally riddled with balls.

Sr. Louis, Monday, July 1, 1861. Nine men, ten kegs of powder, and a small quantity of arms, were captured by a company of Federal troops, near Chilicothe, on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad night before last. The men meditated the destruction of the railroad bridge in that vicinity, but their design was frustrated. They are now held prisoners.

FROM THE SOUTH.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 30, 1861. Thomas Browne & Co., Bankers, of this city, have suspended. Their liabilities are not large. Col. Rousseau's regiment will go into camp to-mor

row. Recruiting has been very successful, and a company of artillery has been formed for the regiment. Messrs. Wickliffe, Grider, Mallory, Harding, and Jackson, members elect of Congress, left at noon today for Washington, via Cincinnati.

The Senate of Tennessee has passed a resolution authorizing the Governor to take possession of a portion of the Nasaville Railroad in that State. The House laid the sesclution on the table.

The Tennessee Legislature has granted a charter to the Letter Express of Jenkins and McGill of this

The proceedings of the East Tennessee Convention are received here. All the counties were sepresented, except Rhea.

The declaration of grievances quotes facts showing that the right of free suffrage has been obstancted by a Disunion Government; that they have been subjected to insults, their flage fired upon and torn down, their houses rudely entered, their families insulted, their women and children shot by a merciless soldiery, and their citizens robbed and assassinated, and that in view of these facts they have resolved that the action of the State Legislature, in passing a declaration of independence, and in forming a military league with the Southern Confederacy was unconstitutional, and not binding upon loyal citizens; that in order to avoid a conflict with their brethren, a Committee be appointed to prepare a mumerial asking the consent of the Legislature that the eastern part of the State may form a separate

Government. Arrangements are being made for holding an election in the Counties of East Tennessee, to choose Delegates to a General Convention, to be held at Kinyston.

The Constitution of the Confederate States is unpopular in Georgia, because of the absence of the declaration making the three-fifths of the blacks the basis of

The Augusta Chronicle says that without such basis of representation the Constitution cannot be ratified, as it would be unjust to a large part of the State, placing the slaveholding portion still more in the power of the counties with but few slaves.

Charleston Mercury of the 26th inst. has a letn soliable gentleman at Manassas Junction

Whole companies are with out raps, carridge-boxes, tents, &c. I am not stagaine of immediate success. The refusal of men for one year was unfortunate.

"Promptitude should be our policy. Fifty thousand troops here would aske quick work of the war. Half that number four weeks ago would have put us in Baltimore by Eistime. We are well intreached, but if the Lord remain not with us we shall fare badly on the day of the great fight, which is not far distant."

FROM FORTRESS MONEOR.

Secretary Cameron appoints his Friend Sutler -Secretary Floyd outdone-Great Indiguntion and Disgust-A Wound Inflicted on the Union Cause-Another Battery of the Rebels opened - Our Blockading Fleet -More Marauding and Scoundrelism-Arrest for Writing Letters.

FORTRESS MONROE, OLD POINT COMFORT, Va., June 29, 1861. The readers of THE TRIBUNE, or those of them who erused my letter of the 25th, are familiar with the istory of the scheme concocted by certain speculators, who seem to have the favor of Mr. Secretary Cameron, to supersede Mr. Meedy as Sutler at Fortress Monroe. Although the Council of Administration declined to accede to the request of Mr. Cameron for the designation of his friend, Mr. Wistar, but, on the contrary, proested against the removal of Mr. Moody, because he was ' faithful, capable, and honest," which precest reflerted the sentiment of every man in the garrison, Mr. Cameron's friend, Mr. Wistar, made his se pearance here this morning with a commission in his pocket, rigned by Mr. Cameron as Secretary of War, appointing him Sutler to the post.

It would be difficult to portray the indignation and atter disgust which this arbitrary exercise of power, without right or precedent, has occasioned in the minds of all who understand the circumstances of the case. In the first place, Ms. Moody was duly and regularly appointed ten months ago, and has a commission nearly two years yet to run. He received it when the business twas small, paying an annual tax of about \$600. He has given entire satisfaction; not a breath of complete has been lodged against him. His bearing as a gentleman and his uprightness as a man, secured for him niversal esteem. He is, moreover, a true and loyal Union man, and little less than a martyr to his Union entiments. Because he would not join the fecescionists, he was expetriated from Virginia; a bounty was set on his head; he has not for months dared to go beyond the shadow of the fortress walls; his amily, on his compulsory absence, were forced to flee; they became scattered, he knows not precisely where, so that he cannot communicate with them; his property in Virginia was the same as confiscated, and all there was left to him on earth was the little business as Sutler, which Mr. Cameron has wrenched from him. 1 have said that this act of Mr. Secretary Cameron was without precedent. In this I am not precisely correct. One of the first acts of Mr. Floyd was to turn out the Sutler at Fortress Monroe, and appoint a favorite of bis own, with whom no one ever doubted he shared the profits. But Mr. Floyd, shameless as he was, did not attempt to override the Council of Administration, as Mr. Secretary Cameron has done; but, after some lifficulty, finally induced a majority to sanction his cheme. It is said that Floyd enlarged the ring so as o embrace enough influence to carry his point. Mr. Cameron overrides. The fewer there are, the greater the profits to each.

There is no other reason under the sun for superding Mr. Moody, than the fact that some one else wants the business. Mr. Cameron, in his letter to Gen. Butler, assigned no other reason than that Mr. Moody, having been appointed when the garrison and business were small, the same having grown, he desired Mr. Wistar to have the place; that is, because there was some mosey to be made, Mr. Cameron bimself, or his friend rather, must have the privilege of making it.

This act strikes deeper and further than any mere usiness transaction. Mr. Moody's peculiar case entitled him to encouragement rather than persecution at he hands of the Government. It appealed powerfully to the sympathies and patriotism of every loyal man. from Missouri on the border of Kansas and the Indian He did not remain true to the Union merely because he was Satler; for his fidelity cost him his domestic peace; it made him more than an alien, it severed the strongest ties on earth; his trials were great, but amid them all he was true to the Union, and would not forewear the Stars and Stripes. Notwithstanding all this, Mr. Cameron sends him adrift, and if he is not utterly rained, it will be because truth, manhood and patriotism, rebelling against this mercenary act of inustice and tyranny, will find the way to sustain him, and will do it at all hazards.

As a part of the history of this transaction, I desire to spread on the record the proceedings of the Council of Administration, which are as follows:

PROCREDINGS of a Council of Administration, convened at Fort Mouroe, Va., by virtue of the following order, ear:

"Headquarters, Fort Monroe, June 24, 1861.
"Orders No. 116.
"A Post Council of Administration, to consist of Capt. J. Roberts, 4th Artillery, Brevet Major William Hays, Capt-in 2d

"A Post Council of Administration, toberts, 4th Artillery, Erevet-Major William Hays, Capt-in 2d toberts, 4th Artillery, Brevet-Major William Hays, Capt-in 2d trillery, will assemble his morning at 9 cellock for the transaction of such business as may be brought before it. By order of Col. DIMICK.
"T. I. HAINES, Adjutant."

FORT MONROF, June 24, 1861.

The Council met pursuant to order, present all the members, and had their attention called to a communi-cation from the Hon. Secretary of War, of which the

Catton from the Atom.

following is a copy:

"Gen. B. F. BUTLEN—Sir: At the time the present suffer was appointed at Fort Mource the garrison was a small one, and I who to appoint Mr. Charles Wistar in his piece, who is a settleman of much ability. Will y is therefore oblige me by calling a Council of Administration, and submitting the name of Mr.

Wistar for that position ! SIMON CAMERON. "Yours very respectfully, SIMON CAMERON." Secretary of War." The Council, after giving the foregoing letter du

The Council, after giving the foregoing letter due and respectful consideration, resolve not to go into the election of a Sutler, for the following rea ons, viz:

Mr. Moody, without solicitation on his part, was nominated as Sutler of this post July 24, 1869, and appointed by the Secretary of War, in accordance with Par. 292, General Regulations. He has filled the position satisfactorily to all concerned, and the Council can discover no just cause for his removal. He is a citizen of Virginia, from the neighborhood of Hampton, and by remaining in his present position since the secssion of his State, he has noted in opposition to the wishes of his lumediate relatives, by whom he has not in future live harmoniously.

Moreover, he has invested a large capital in his usiness in order to meet the wants of the officers and oldiers, and his removal would ruin him. The Council, having no further business to transact,

adjourned sine die.

JOSEPH ROBERTS, Capt. 4th Artillery,

Lordont of Council.

FRANK H. LAKNED, Capt. 2d Artillery, Recorder.

Approved—J. Dunick, Lieut. Col. 2d Art. and Byt. Col., Communding Post.

A true copy—Charles C. Churchill., 1st. Lieut. 3d Artillery, Acting Adjutant.

The insult, the injustice, and the injury of Mr. Secretary Cameron's proceeding are not felt by Mr. Moody's particular friends alone. They are shared by every man-officer and private-in the garrison, and largely by the Volunteers. Since the outbreak of the rebellion there has not been a resignation, or a sign of wavering in devotion to the Union, on the part of a single man in the garrison. From first to last they have cultivated the entiment of loyalty. Though many of the officers are from the seceding States, they are all true to the flug. and ready to lay down their lives to sustain the Govcroment. But every man knows enough of the philoseahy of human action to realize what must, under such ciscumstances, be the effect when that Government, turned into a speculating machine, strikes down Union men, persecutes the Union sentiment, and employs its functions in order to advance private and mercenary ourposes. It is on account of the principle involved hat this garrison and the camp are convulsed with intignation. There is a band of Union men at this end of Virginia with whom Mr. Moody is in close connection. What most they think, how must they feel, when they see him stricken down by the Government to sustain which they have sacrificed so much, and are every day and hour running the risk of their lives? The outrages committed by our soldiers were almost beyond endurance; but they were only the acts of irresponsible individuals. When the Government which

they in frith trusted to make all things right aims its

non stuff still to shout for the flug.

Yesterday the Rebels opened another battery.

located at the mouth of James River, opposite to Newport News. The firing of the gans was the first letipostion we had that another link in our investment was complete. Where another battery will develop itself of course no one can say, even if, any one cares. The Cumberland, the Minnesota, and, the rest of the blockading feet still lie at anchor iv, the Reads. I cannot trace to any reliable source ine rumor that the purpose is entertained of sending a flag of truce to the Rebel camp on Sewall's Point, asking a compromise, to the ffect that if they won's construct a battery that will drive our flect out, we will spike the guns on the sides of the ships ranging on that side of the Roads. Such an arrangement, if entered into, would be an alternative to sending our fleet up Hampton Creek, or some other place of ser urity from the Rebel batteries. You may depend on Lt that our navy will not suffer itself to be outdone in civilities. Except some such rough chaps as Brain e and Faunce, few among them will be guilty of eo rude a thing as shooting at people, much se at batte ries which they had been at so much pains and laber! as to construct, and which might be damaged showld they be bit.

I under grand that Licut. Allen, of Col. Davyen's Regiment, was placed under surest to-day, by order of Gen. Futler, for writing to The N. Y. Times a letter that indorsed the recent article in that paper wherein Generals Pierce and Butler were alluded to in no very ostaplimentary terms, and styled a "brace of barristers." The Articles of War are particularly strict act inst such offenses.

A small schooner was seized at the mouth of James River to-day, oninformation furnished by negrees, to the ffect that the craft was communicating with and in the service of the enemy, under the British flag. Such in formation should olyans be received with eaution, as has been learned bore. The genius for lying is not wholly confined to white people.

The Massaclassetts regiments did not to-day go out to the positions designated beyond Hampton, as was expected. Possibly the wester had something to do with it. The reciple of that district will hall with satisfaction the adveut of any body of men who will afford them protection from the maranders who have scourged them for the last month. These practices still go on I am assured on undoubted authority that a party of soldiers wanting a cook-stove a day or two since, wen from house to house in the village of Hampton and broke into twenty before finding one. Finding the object of their search, they took it away as though it was not stealing. The day previous a soldier broke into a house, and finding a piano, broke it open, and after injuring it in various ways, came away with the A gentleman, who is a good Union man, informs me that he has had not less than three thousand dollars worth of faroiture destroyed or stolen. A party of scoundrels entered a house a short time since, and breaking into a large chest, found there secured family pictures, one of them of Commodore Decatur and a nitiary suit, all of which had been handed down for years in the family, and all of which they cut and herwise mutilated. The catalogue of offenses is almost endless, which, hamiliating as it is, I shall not heritate to give in a connected form with the accompanying circumstances. It is due to those not guilty that this arould be done, that odium may not rest on them.

Senator McDougall of California arrived here by boat this morning. There are likewise a large number of other visitors to-day, and may be some of them are suspected of carrying concealed axes, which they would be glad to have ground.

IBy Telegraph I FORTHESS MONNOR, June 30, 1861.

The celebrated stemm-gan arrived hist night, and Prof. Lowe was expected to-day with his monster balloon to reconciter the position of the Rebels. The Union gun is not yet mounted.

Mr. Carnegie, assistant of Thomas A. Scott, arrived this morning from Washington to superintend the erection of the proposed railroad and relegasph. It was originally intended to connect Fortzess Monroe with Newport News by means of a submarine cable, but the line will extend overland via Hampton, and be in operation in a week. The railroad will be built to facilitate the transportation of stores at the Fortress to Hampton, and ultimately, it may be hoped

The gun-bout Mount Vernon has just arrived from Newport News with two deserters from the Rebels and two prisoners, all belonging to the Louisiann Zonaves. The former came into the camp at Newport News yesterday morning. They are intelligent Ger mans, and state that having been impressed into the service, they escaped on the first opportunity. Most of the company to which they belong serve unwillingly. Their uniforms so closely resemble those of Duryce's Zouaves, that the deserters came into camp without prisoners about 5 p. m., and were stragglers from a conting party of 200, within three miles of Newport News. The four agree in the statement that an attack upon Newport News was intended the night before

ast, and only prevented by the incessant rain.

About 4,500, including a strong body of cavalry, with some twelve pieces of artillery, advanced from Yorktown, where there are over 12,000 troops from Louisiana, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Georgia. The cavalry is made up of the elite of Virginia, and exceedingly well mounted. The infantry is not well quipped, and provisions are scarce at Yorktown.

The two prisoners were originally from New-York

They were at Pensacola and the regiment having elmost mutinied they were paid \$5 each, the only money yet received by them. They then went to Richmend and lastly came to Yorktown.

In consequence of these movements of the enemy he 4th Massachusetts Regiment still remain at New-

The 3d Massachusetts Regiment and the Naval Brigade still remain here.

Six o'clock p. m ,- I have just returned from New port News with a party accompanying Gen. Butler, and consisting of Col. Dimmick, Thurlow Weed, Henry J. Raymond, Senator Wilson, R. C. McCormick, Dr. Lieber, Col. Taylor of Washington, Lieut. Butler, Wm. Carnegie and others. A grand review was intended, but the rain prevented it.

Three shots were fired from Sawyer's rifled gun, the ente of that on the Rip Raps, one of which reached the opposite bank of James River, 41 miles,

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: It seems the Hon. Schuyler Colfax was admitted into the adytum of the Commander-in-Chief, and there received such intimations of "the plan" of military operations as overwhelmed him with reverence and amazement. Now it is not probable that the whole plan could have been developed to this astonished

It is rather to be presumed that it was merely some racular coruscation sufficient to dazzle, but not utterly paralyze his mind.

Some significant intimations of the same kind have at rarious times appeared in newspaper correspondence, and the public have been waiting in breathless expectation for the development of a system of strategy that would bewilder and confound the rebel hosts. Day after day and week after week have however

lapsed without further revelation of the grand movement. In the mean time the gathering of soldiers has one on; money has been contributed to an almost fubulous amount: and forces have been voluntarily orcanized so rapidly, that the Government has been compelled to check the movement by official delays, caused, no doubt, by the difficulty of arranging so suddenly all the advantages which should naturally be derived from the vast patronage devolving upon the Government in the appointment of officers, and the enormous emoluments growing out of the use of public funds in the equipping and providing for such large bodies of men. All these delicate matters having, however, been at

last satisfactorily accomplished, and a military array | done at Bethel,

blows at them, they must be made of more than com- | having been brought into the environs of our metropolis equal to what Napoleon concentrated for the grand emmpaign of Ulm and Austerlitz, we have read day after day the voluminous correspondence of our daily newspapers in anxious expectation of seeing "the plan" finally brought out for the consternation of the Rebelf rees.

Various uncalled for demonstrations by inferior office s, it seems, have intervened. Lieut. Tompkins had the rashness to charge into Fairfax, disperse five times his force, and capture a considerable number of prisoners. But this, it is said, has had the effect of ustrating "the plan" which was about being consumma', to the utter destruction of the enemy.

Agala, a dash was made by our Northern troops into Philippi and Romney, and large Secession forces sca'ttered in ignominious flight. But all this seems to brave been but a renewal of misadventures which forest alle and defeated "the plan" by which the whole Rebel detachment at Harper's Ferry was to have been cap-

tured by a masterly strategy.

In fact, by reason of such unauthorized acts the rebels did quit Harper's Ferry, and therefore it was feared that they had escaped and would never be reached again by the profound combination which had been devised sgainst them. But to the g est relief (as I doubt not it was) of the authors of the grand strategy which was thus in jeopardy of being defeated-the enemy reappears at Leesburg, the erminus of the Northern Raffrond from Alexandria, and also takes a new position on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad near Fiedmont, which effectually intercepts all transit from the Ohio to the Chesapeake, either of military forces, municions of war, or even the coal, which should now be brought into Baltimore. An opportunity is therefore afforded of recovering advantage which was supposed to be lost. But before a novement adapted to the new emergency can be devised, the enemy again reenter Harper's Ferry, put to flight or take prisoners all the Union citizens that emained there, or who had returned; wantonly destroy private property, and in fact as a demonstration of their defiance of our Government, and fearlessness of any retribution, commit acts of outrage that recall our thoughts to the atrocities of the Vandals.

Meanwhile, as we are informed, two divisions of Federal forces, amounting in the aggregate to 30,000 men, have been long since in motion-one from Grafton, and the other from Chambersburg. The latter di vision, under Gen. Patterson, as was aunounced every day during some two or three weeks, was rapidly ac vancing. It appears, however, that during all that time the General had not arrived at Hagerstown, which was about one day's march from Chambersburg), when the evacuation took place at Harper's Ferry. Then an advance was actually made to the Potomac, a Martinsburgh. But it was found that this unprecedent ed dispatch was premature, as the Rebel forces appear, after all, not to have left the Potomac, and it have been safer for the General to have staid in Hagerstown-at all events, it was thought necessary to withdraw to the eastern side of the Potomac. Of the other division we hear little; probably an effectual adnopition has been given to the officer in command that no such unreasonable display of enterprise is wanted as the irregular dispersion of robels, but that be is to wait until all the traitors shall be circumvented by the plan which has been devised at Washington.

Now, it would ill become us to express an opinion upon the plan, or to intimate that it will not be entirely effectual. Perhapsit may, however, be allowed to us in a very humble way to hint at some small advantages which might be brought to bear on the execu tion thereof. I. Why not reappoint a large number of Southern

officers formerly attached to our army who have resigned, but who, not having realized the emoluments they expected in the Confederate army, would doubters be glad to return to us, as in the case of the notorious Emory, who has been restored to his place after having resigned, and then promoted to a higher rank. This mode of procedure would have an extrao dinary effect in pacifying the South. It might, indeed, induce Gen. Beauregard to forbear from taking Washington when it should be defended by a considerable number

of the Southern chivalry.

H. Somewhat akin to this, though not belonging strictly to the milliary department, except as affecting the general result of the war, would be the appointment of a number of Sccessionists to the civil service, especially to Diplomatic stations. Probably not a few could be found like Harvey, our present Minister to Portugal, who would be so acceptable to the South that it might beget a conviction there that the expense would be less in obtaining all that is in contest by the means of the civil and military patronage of our Government than by the continuance of open war.

III. With the same deference to the profound sa gacity with which all our affairs are conducted at Washington, we would further suggest that all prisers taken either on land or at pirates who have attempted, in contravention of the ages of all civilized States, to prey upon our commerce), be magnanimously set at liberty. It is true that Northern soldiers have been taken prisoners is some ill-advised operations like that at Betnel, and are confined in jails like criminals with scarcely the common necessaries of life, that the number of prisoners may probably be increased under the suspices of such military leaders as Gens. Pierce and Schenck, and that it is openly avowed in the Southern army that they will take summary satisfaction for any such unwarrantable acts as have been committed by Tompkins and others for going into the fight centrary t the plan" of the Commander-in-Chief-in other words, that they will execute martial law upon any such irregulars. Yet, on the other hand, what a sublime action it would be on our part to reease unconditionally all the prisoners that we have taken, and if it should happen (as doubtless it will) that the brave men who have already or shall hereafter fall into the bands of the enemy, shall come to a lingering death by starvation or other cruel treatment, or that the bravest of them should be immediately ung as a retribution for their unflinching valor, what a spectacle of disinterested greatness of mind would be exhibited by our Government if we should set at liberty traitors and pirates, while our own free citizens, who had gone into the service of their country at the sacrifice of all that was dear to them, should be suffered to undergo an ignominious death by the hands of a rebel enemy!

IV. In the delivering up of the prisoners taken from the piratical and rebel forces, it might be well to ob serve certain courtesies, which would have, it may be presumed, a great effect upon the high-tened, chivalrous feeling of the South. It would be proper, therefore, that somebody should be appointed specially for this department; and certainly no one can hesitate a mo ment in determining that Maj.-Gen. Sanford of this city ought at once to be appointed to that very responsi

I can hardly conceive that there would be a dissentient opinion after the brilliant dispatches of that officer to the rebel, General Lee, apologizing for having ecupied his house, and assuring him that the sheets should be duly washed at the expense of the United States Government; also, to a slave-owner in Fairfax with which certain slaves which had been taken by our troops were returned, at the private expense of the General-by which, perhaps, is to be understood that the General advanced the money in the first instance, but reserves the right to charge the whole outlay to the said United States, as it would hardly be reason able that the Major-General should be out of pocket in the discharge of such an important public duty.

V. Another suggestion which we should have made

has been already forestalled by the action of our Govern ment in the appointment of men who have never seen military service to the highest posts in the army. This will naturally tend to diminish the horrors of war at least so far as respects the enemy—the only danger being to our own soldiers, as when they are brought into conflict with each other, for want of guides and signals, and other arrangements usual in war, as was

In conclusion of this resur . 6 it may be proper that we should apologize for I aving presumed to make suggestions in respect to raditary strategy. A Captain T. Mellen says in the play, there are several things which belong to the pt ofession of arms, viz: "the disciplines of war-the associations of birth, and other po arities." We may be permitted to come in under the hast ite's of the category. New Work City, June 23, 1861. ARMA VIRUMQUE.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA:

The Southern States.

be may find deep water in most of the channels from the outer sea into these inner waters, on which the people of the South will greatly depend for

any coasting trade, and supplies coastwise, they may require, as well as for the safe retreat of their privateers. A few miles from Mobile, the steamer

urring out of the bay, entered upon the series of these lakes through a narrow channel called Grant's Pass, which some enterprising person, not improbable of Scottish extraction, constructed for his own behoof

by an ingenious watercut, and for the use of which, and of a little iron lighthouse that he has built close a

and of a little iron lighthouse that he has built close at hand, on the model of a pepper caster, he charges toll on passing vessels. This island is scarcely three feet above the wa er; it is not over 20 yards broad and 150 yards long. A numberful men were, however, busilt engaged in throwing up the sand, and arms gleamed amid some tents pitched around the solitary wooden sted in the center. A schooner lay at the wharf, laden with two gans and sandbars, and as we passed through the vertex channel acceptal men in military uniform.

who were on board, took their places in a boat which pushed off for them, and were conveyed to their tiny station, of which one shell would make a doubleap. The Mobilians are fortifying themselves as best they can, and seem, not unadvisedly, jealous of gunboats

so a crough for desiring to avoid her if one was a quiet, short-handed, well-filled old merchantman. There could be no mistake about certain black objects on the deck. She hay as low as a yacht, and there were some fifty or rixty men in the waits and forecastle. On approaching New-Orleans, there are some

epidemics which play such havec with life from time to time. Seen from sea, these large harders look very picturesque. The detached villas, of every variety of architectore, are painted brightly and stand in gardens in the midst of magnolias and rhode-dendrous. Very long and slander piers lead for into the sea before the very door, and at the extremity of each there is a bathing box for the immates. The ceneral effect of one of these settlements, with itsglight domes and spices, long lines of white washed ratings, and houses of every bue set in the dark green of the pines, is very pretty. The steamer touched at two of them.

eannot describe, but which exists all along the Medi-terranean seaboard, and crops jout here again. The drive through bacly-raved streets enables us to see that there is an air of French civilization about New-Otleans. The streets are wisely adapted to the situa-tion; they are not so wide as to permit the sun to have it all his own way from rising to setting. The shops are "magasins;" enfes abound. The colored popula-tion looks well dressed, and is going to mass or market in the early morning. The pavements are crowded

May 22.-The prevalence of the war spirit here is in

know occasionally that it can be 35° in the shade alrealy. In the course of my journeying continued a larealy. In the course of my journeying continued a larealy. In the course of my journeying continued and prehension on the part of the planters of a service insurrection, or that the slaves are taking much in case the the coming contest, or know what is is cont. But I have my suspicions that all is not right; puragraphs meet the the eye, and odd sentence, strike the car, and little facts here and there come as the knowledge which arouse curiosity and doub. There is one astreetyped sentence which I am tired of: "Our negroes, Sir, are the happiest, the most contented, and the best off of any people in the world."

The violence and reiterancy of this formula cause one to inquire whether anything which demands such insistance is really in the condition predicated, and, for myself, I always say. "It may be so, but as yet I do not see the proof of it. The negroes do not look to be what you say they are." For the present that is enough as to one's own opinions. Externally the paragraphs which attract attention, and the acts of the authorities are incomittent with the notion that the negroes are all very good very happy, or at all contented, not to speak of their being in the superlative condition of enjoyment, and, as I only see them as yet in the mast superficial way, and under the most favorable circumstances, it may be that when the cotton-picking senson is at its hight, and it laste for several months, when the labor is continuous from sunrise to sunset, there is less reason to accept the assertions as so largely and generally true of the vast majority of the slaves. "There is an excellent gentleman over there," said a friend to me, "who gives his overseers a premium of \$10 on the birth of every child on his plantation." "Why so?" "Oh, in order that the overseers as premium of \$10 on the birth of every child on his plantation." There is lattle use in this part of By WILLIAM HOWARD RUSSELL, LLS.D., Barrieter at Law, the special correspondent of The London Times NEW-ORLEASS, May 21, 1861, Yesterday morning early I left Mobile in the steame Florida, which arrived in the Lake of Portchartrain tate at night, or early this morning. The voyage, if it can be called so, would have offered, in less exciting times, much that was interesting-certainly, to a stranger, a good deal that was novel-for our course lay inside a chain, almost uninterrupted, of reefs, covered with sand and pine trees, exceedingly narrow, so that the surf and waves of the ocean beyond could be seen rolling in foam through the foliage of the forest, or on the white beach, while the sea lake on which our steamer was speeding lay in a broad, smooth sheet, on his plantation." "Why so ?" "Oh, in order that the overseers may not work the women in the family-way overmuch. There is little use in this part of the world in making use of inferences. But where overseers do not get the premium it may be supposed they do work the pregnant women too much. Here are two paragraphs which do not look very well us they stand: just crisped by the breeze, between the outward barrier and the wooded shores of the mainland. Innume able creeks, or "bayous," as they are called, pierce the gloom of these cudless pines. Now and then a sull could be made out, stealing through the mazes of the marshy waters. If the mariner knows his course,

Those negroes who were taken with a feudden leaving fon

the thermometer is rising gradually, and obliges one to know occasionally that it can be 35° in the shade al-

ready. In the course of my journeying couthward I have failed to find much evidence that there is any analysis of the course of

Served Him Right.—One day last week some colored in its videal living over South Plymoth, made a firmet that, in case a civil war should occur. The would seems to revish the win of every Democras, and to help number their objecting and weak his hands in their object. For this disbellest sever londer was insued up before a committee of white citirens, who adjudged him farty stripes on his maked hack. He was accordingly stripped, and the last of were laid on with suon a good will that blood dowed at the end of the catirgation. "If Washington (Fayntte County,

It is reported that the patrols are strengthened, and I could not help hearing a charming young hady say to mother the other evening that "she would not be afraid to go back to the plantation, though Airs. Brown Jones said she was afraid her negroes were after mis-

There is a great scarcity of powder, which is one of the reasons perhaps why it has not yet been expended as largely as might be expected from the tone and temper on both rides. There is no sulphur in the States—nizer and charcoal abound. The sen is open to the can, and seem, not unaviscent, peasons of guinocats and small warsteamers. On more than one outlying saudbank toward New-Orleans are they to be seen at work on other batteries, and they are busied in repairing, an well as they can, old Stanish and new United States works which had been abandoned, or North. There is no great overplus of meney on either sale. In M ssouri, the interest on the State debt due in July will be used to procure arms for the State vol-nateers to carry on the war. The South is preparing for the struggle by sowing a meet unusual quantity of grain, and in many fields core and maize have been planted instend of cotton. "Say laws," by which all inconveniences arising from the usual, dull, old-fach-United States works which had been abundaned, or which were never completed. The news has just been reported, indeed, that the batteries they were preparing on Ship Island have been destroyed and barnt by a vessel of war of the United States. For the whole day we saw only a few censting eraft and the return steamers from New-Orleans; but in the evening a large achooner, which sailed like a wich and was crummed with men, challenged my attention, and on looking at her through the glass I could make out reasons counts for centring to avoid her if one was a inoned relations between debtor and creditor are nvoided (at least by the debtor) have been adopted in most of the Seceding States. How is it that the State Legislatured seem to be in the hands of the debtors, and not of

the creditors?

There are some who cling to the idea that there will be no war after all, but no one believes that the South will ever go back of its own free will, and the only reason that can be given for those who hope rather than think in that way is to be found in the faits that the North will accept some mediation, and will let the South go in peace. But could there—can there be peace? The frontier question—the adjustment of various claims—the denands for indennity, or for castle. On approaching New-Orleans, there are some settlements rather than cities, although they are called by the latter title, visible on the right hand, em-bowered in woods and stretching along the beach. Sach are the "Mississippi City," Pass Cagoula, and Pass Christian, &c.—all resorts of the inhabitants of New-Orleans during the Summer heats and the epidemics which play such havon with life from time of them. Seen from sea Asses house hundred had privileges or exemptions in the present state of feeling, can have but one result. The task of mediation is more to be as thunkless as abortive. Assuredly the ance to be as thunkless as abortive. Assuredly the proffered service of England would, on one side at least, be received with something like insult. No thing but adversity can teach these people for own most useful lessons. Material prosperity has putted up the chizens to an unwoolesome state. The toils and sacrifices of the Old World have been taken by them as their birthright, and they have accepted the fraits of all that the ocience, senius, sufering, and trade of all that the ocience, senius, sufering, and trade of mackind in time past have wrought out, per-fected, and won as their own poculiar inheritance, while they have ignorantly rejected the advice and scorned the lessons with which these were accom-

with closed doors almost since it met, has now

There was a modey group of colored people on the grety, a few whites, of whom the males were nearly all in modern; a few bales of goods were landed or put on board, and that was all one could see of the life of that allows. adjourned till July the 20th, when it will reassemble at on board, and that was all one could see of the life of that place. Our passengers never censed talking politics all day, except when they were eating or drinking, for I regret to say they can continue to chew and to spit while they are engaged in political discussion. Some were rude provincials in nonform. One was an acquisionnee from the far East, who had been a lieutenant on board of the Minnesota, and had resigned his commission in order to take service under the Confederate the. The forcest among them all was a this little. Richmond, in Virginia, which is thus designated, for the time, capital of the Confederate States of America. Richmond, the principal city of the Old Dominion, is about 100 miles in a straight line south by west of Washington. The rival capitals will thus be in very close proximity by rail and by steam, by land and by water. The movement is significant. It will ate fing. The fiercest among them all was a thin little rate flag. The hercest among them all was a time little haly, who uttered certain energetic aspirations for the possession of portions of Mr. Lincoln's person, and who was kind enough to express intense satisfaction at the intelligence that there was smallpox among the garrison at Mouroe. In the evening a little difficulty tend to hasten a collision between the forces which are collected on the opposite sides of the Potomac. Hitherto, Mr. Jefferson Davis has not evinced all the agacity and energy, in a military sense, which he is said to possess. It was bad strategy to munace Washington before he could act. His Secretary of War, Mr. Walker, many weeks ago, in a public speech, announced the intention of marching upon the capital. If it was meant to do so, the blow cheeks have been struck signify. If it was not occurred among some of the military gentlemen, dur-ing which one of the logicians drew a revolver, and presented it at the head of the gentleman who was opporest to me person to which I was an unwilling "party," for the row took place within a yard of me, was en-tered into for a fight to come off on shore in two day after they landed, which led to the postponement of im should have been struck silently. If it was not intended to serie upon Washington, the threat had a very disastrous effect on the South, as it excited the North to immediate action, and caused Gen. Scott to concentrate his troops on points which present many advantages in the face of any operations which may be considered necessary along the lines either of defense or attack. The movement against the Norfolk Navy-Yard strengthened Fortress Monroe, and the Petomac and Chesapenke were secured to the Utiled States. The fortified poets held by the Virginiams and the Confederate States troops are not of unch value as long as the streams are commanded by the enemy's steamers; and Gen. Scott has shown that he has not outlived either his reputation or his vigor by the steps, at once wise and rapid, he has taken to curb the malcontents should have been struck silently. nediate inurder. The entrance to Ponchartrain Lake is infamous for the The entrance to Ponchartrain Lake is infamous for the abundance of its murketoes, and it was with no small satisfaction that we experienced a small tornado, a thunderstorm, and a breeze of wind which saved us from their fury. It is a dismal canal through a swamp. At daylight the vessel lay alongside a wharf surrounded by small bonts and bathing stations. A rall-way-shed receives us on shore, and a train is soon ready to start for the city, which is six miles distant. For a few hundred yards the line passes between wooden houses, used as restaurants, or "restaurats," as they are called hereaway, kept by people with French names and using the French tongue; then the rail plunges through a swamp, dense as an Indian jungle, and with the overflowings of the Missisippi creeping in feeble, shallow currents over the black mud. Presently the spires of churches are seen rising above the underwood and rushes. Then we come out mud. Presently the spires of churches are seen many above the underwood and rushes. Then we come out on a wide marshy plain, in which flocks of cattle up to the belly in mud are floundering to get at the rich herbage on the unbroken surface. Next comes a wide-spread suburb of exceedingly broad lanes, lined with small one-storied houses. The inhabitants are pale, lean, and sickly, and there is about the men a certain look, almost peculiar to the fisity fleehy populations of Levantine towns, which I cannot describe, but which exists all along the Mediterrancem scaboard, and crops jout here ugain. The

and Gen. Scott has shown that he has not outlived either his reputation or his vigor by the steps, at onco wise and rapid, he has taken to curb the malcontents in Maryland and to open his communications through the City of Baltimore. Although inmense fevies of the may be got together on both sides for purposes of local defense or for State operations, it seems to methat it will be very difficult to move these misses in regular armies. The men are not disposed for regular, lengthened service, and there is an utter want of field trains, equipment, and commissarist, which cannot be made good in a day, a week, or a menth.

The bill passed by the Montgomery Congress, entitled "An act to raise an additional military force to serve during the war," is, in fact, a measure to put into the hands of the Government the control of tregular bodies of men, and to tind them to regular military service. With all their real, the people of the Soula will not enhant. They detest the recruiting sergeant, and Mr. Davis knows enough of war to feel heatation in trusting himself in the field to volunteers. The bill authorizes Mr. Davis to accept volunteers who may offer their services, without regard to the place of enlistment, "to serve during the war, unless somer discharged." They may be accepted in companies, but Mr. Davis is to oganize them into squadrous, buttaions, or regiments, and the appointment of field and red officers is reserved ess et ally to him. The compa-Mr. Davis is to o ganize them into squadrons, but alons, or regiments, and the appointment of field and tail officers is reserved especially to him. The company officers are to be elected by the men of the company, but here again Mr. Davis reserves to himself the right of veto, and will only commission those officers whose election he approves.

The absence of cavalance of the companion of the

in the early morning. The pavements are crowded with men in uniform, in which the taste of France is generally followed. The carriage stops at last, and rest comes gratefully after the stormy night, the musketoes, "the noise of the captains" (at the bar), and The absence of cavalry and the deficiency of artillery everything somewhat exaggerated by the fervor of Gallic origin, and the violence of popular epinion and the tyranny of the mass are as potent as in any place in the South. The great house of Brown Brothers, of Liverpool and New-York, has closed its business here in consequence of the intimidation of the mob, or, as the phrase is, of the "citizens," who were "excited" by seeing that the firm had subscribed to the New-York fund, on its sudden resurrection after Fort Sumter had fallen. Some other houses are about to pursue the same course; all large business transactions are over for the season, and the migratory population which comes here to trade has taken wing much earlier than usual. But the streets are full of "Turcos" and "Zomaves" and "Chasseurs;" the tailors are busy night and day on uniforms; the wallis are covered with placeful for recruits, the seamstresses are sewbusy night and day on uniforms; the walls are covered with placards for recruits, the seamstresses are sewing flags, the ladies are carding lint and stitching cartridge bags. The newspapers are crowded with advertisements relating to the formation of new companies of Volunteers and the election of officers. There are Pickwick Rifles, Lafayette, Beauregard, Irish, German, Scotch, Italian, Spanish, Crescut, McMahor.—innumerable—Rifle Volunteers of all names and nationalities, and the Meagher Rifles, indigment with "that valiant son of Mars" because he has drawn his sword for the North, have re-baptized themselves, and are going to seek glory under a more amplicious and are going to seek glory under a more auspicious nomenclature. About New-Orleans I shall have more to say when I see more of it. At present it looks very like an outlying suburb of Chalons when the Grand Camp is at its highest military development, although

whose election he approves.

The absence of cavalry and the deficiency of artillery may prevent either sins obtaining any decisive results in one engagement, but no doubt there will be great loss whenever these large masses of men are fairly opposed to each other in the field. Of the character of the Northern regiments I can say nothing more from actual observation, nor have I yet seen in any place such a considerable number of the troops of the Confederate dates moving together as would justify me in expressing any opinion with regard to their capacity for organized movements such as regular troops in Europe are expected to perform. An intelligent and trustworthy observer, taking one of the New-York State Minitia regiments as a fair specimen of the battalions which will fight for the United States, gives an account of them which leads me to the conclusion that such regiments are much superior when furnished by the country districts to those missed in the towns and dities. It appears in this case, at least, that the members of the regular militia companies in general send substitutes to the ranks. Ten of these companies form the regiment, and in nearly every instance, they have been doubled in strength by volunteers. Their drillise to ceedingly incomplete, and in forming the companies there is a tendency for the different nationalities to keep themselves together. In the regiment in question the rank and file often ceasists of quarrymen, mechanics, and canal boatmen, mountaineers from the Ca-skill, bark peeler, and timber cutters—ungainly, square-built, powerful, fellows, with a Dutch tenacity of purpose crossed with an English indifference to danger. There is no drunkenness and no desertion among them. The officers are almost as ignorant of military training as their men The colonel, for instance, is the son of a rich man in his district, well educated, and a man of travel.